# CAUSE OF ALL EVILS.

The Silly Complaints Heard in Regard to the Commission.

QUESTIONS THAT MAY ARISE

If the Practice of Milking the Cleuds Be comes General-No Doubt Whatever but the Alien | and Law will be Promptly Amended.

Sab-Trensprvite-Anti-Commissionite Special to the Garette.

Austin, Tux., Aug. 29.—"Well, what do ACSTIN, INL., ARE. 22.—Well, what do you think of your railroad commission now that it has benished the Morgan into of steamers from Galveston Pasked an Austin citizen of the writer to-day. It is neculess to say that this gentleman jumped at concusions like the man quoted yesterday who said that the International and Great Northern receivership was established in order to wheel the read and not be sain. Northern receivership was established in order to wreck the road and pay big salaries to a lot of fellows. He was so firmly introcched in his position that the commission was whelly responsible for the withdrawal of Morgar's base of operations from Galveston, that facts, reasons and arguments had no more effect on him than water on a turtle's basel, or argument on a subtreasuryite. It was in vain to tell him that only a single Morgan steamer visited Galveston, and that only at certain seasons, that the real base of operations for those ships was New Orleans where the radroads which are owned by the same company center.

where the ralloads which are owned by the same company center.

"Why did this same Morgan line leave Galveston once before, when there was no commission?" he was asked.

"Oh, there were other reasons for it then." Of course there were, and probably good ones, but he would not minds that "other" reasons would account for the excent withdra wal.

tocent wituurs wal. This little circumstance is cited merely to abow that there is not, after all, very much difference between a sub-traisuryite and an anti-commissionist or anti-Hoggite. The ranial upholytering of each is not wide dissimilar. There is the same contextur same imperviousness to sense and rethe same impatience of argument and to ness to extremeism and turcheson, that abundantly furnished with a supply of projective, crotchets and tranky fitting. If the sub-treastryite longs to see capital banished from the state, and the poor farmer plumed in misery will deeper the unit-commissionist is no less unxion for railroad receiverships and bankrupt cies. The greatest disappointment that could come to the soll-transury leaders is acricultural prosperity, and to the naticipality processing and contentment among the railroads.

There is this difference between the two c asses of growlers, one attributes all our troubles to lack of money, the "circulain" refum." and the other to the railroad com-Thiston. Whatever devilment or misfor is proper cause, to wit; A law "per explity," or the "commish"s. " There is not a considerable railroad in the state that has not in past years gone through one or more receiverships. They usually we if the wrecking roots, as did the Mis-souri, Kansas and Texas and the Liberaional. There was no commission the with which to saddle the blame, and of course no blame was attributed and no fault found. It was natural, perfectly natural, and everybody was happy. But everybody would have to hump him or themselves now if they would would reach the exalted stare of hilarity and exultation that would burst forth from the anti-commissionists should a little jerk-water railroad assi for a receiver. It would be halled by them as proof positive, conclusive and unanswerable that the commission was an invention of that the commission was an invention of the devil, designed for no other purpose but to wrock cultonals and restore barbarism,

ovidence permits mon, some men, to be afflicted with strange ballecinations and delusions. They become ridicultus in the extreme, and very manusing, whereat we rhould not, perhaps, repine, for all or most of us like to be amued, no matter whether it be by a sub-treasury Punch-and-Judy Shaw, with Macune and Tracy as puppets, or by the accurate and desired recommendations. or by the lear healate and desultings of the anti-commissionists, who, like the sub-treasury leaders, are but few in numbers.

troubadours, crosaders and mound-

Atien Land Law.

"What is going to be the fate of the alien land law!" a gentlemen langely interested in the state was asked. "Why, it is going to be amended, and that as soon as the legislature gets together. I believe that the governor has too much sense not to see the damage such a law can inflict on the state, even though it to as it perhaps is, defective to as it perhaps is, defective and inoperative, if tosted in the courts. Owing to a crewded docket, the supreme court is three or four years behind with its work, and under that condition when could a decision invalidating the law While the law is no law at all, remains on the statute books as effective or mischief as though its regularity was un-mestioned. Why, the very fact that the cuestioned. Way, the very fact that the sub-treasury leaders have informed it along with their other abominations, cush to be enough to sicken conservative and sensible people with it. Of course, that alone would not justify the governor, who is no great admirer of the sub-treasury-tes in recommendate its areads as the first produced in the sub-treasury-tes in recommendate its areads as the first produced in the sub-treasury-tes in recommendate its areads as the first produced in the sub-treasury-tes in recommendate its areads as the first produced in the sub-treasury-tes in recommendate its areads and the sub-treasure in the subites, in recommending its amendment by the legislature. For there are other and more potent reasons therefor, but I do not think that it will cause him to look with favor on

doubt very much," said he, "whether the sub-treasury leaders would have inthe governor would favor a modification of it. They are not aching for agreement with the governor. On the contrary, they appositive for the contrary, they appear to be no opposite from him as possible. As we is not the sort of man that goes around searching for enoughes to concline, I do not think that he will like up with them on the alien land law. You will notice that the professional commercial and manufacturates. or classes, and all who desire the growth addetalogues of our yet untouched and plimited natural resources, and, in fact, the great balk of the intelligent and pro cressive people of the state desire and pray for the amendment of the law. I have no Gubt that the legislature that passed it would, if given a chance, correct he law. All of them, or gractically all, who have expressed themselves about it adult that it is not what they meant it to be, and that it should be made so. Yes, as I know with the season of themselves that the law should be thousands of others, that the law should be corrected, so do I think it will. I think so on the principle that what ought to be done on the principle that what ought to be done will be done when sensible men have the

#### Dyrenforth's Bombardment,

There is not much interest here in Dy reuforth's rain-making experiments. Peo-ple don't know what to think of them, it it rained, but did the explosions cause it, and if so, how is the scheme over to be made practical? s the supply of meisture in the ess, so that when science squeezes it out in one section of the country, the rainfall cis-where will not be diminished? Is it to be regulated by the Federal or state povernment, or will it be left to any individual or community to milk the cloud it will? Is it not possible or probable, in he event that rain-making is made practi-able, that the business will, like everything orn terms, and so levy an oppressive tax in the dews of beaven, and the rain that was appointed to fail alike on the just and

the unitary
Theoreand many other questions arise
when one thinks about it. The probabilities are that far there derividance can be
placed on the water samply that in most places runs beneath the surface, which when liable, even if expensive. The irrigationists and ditch builders need not throw away their tools and abandon their business because Dyrenforth has bombarded the heavens until they wept.

Representative Rogan of Caldwell was bere yesterday. He was a member of judi ciary No. I, committee of the house, and a ctary No. I, committee of the house, and a valuable, painstaking representative. Asked how the alien land law stood at Lockhart, he said that it stood well, and was extremely popular, and that it was a waste of words to talk of repealing it. As well ask the people to repeal the homestead law. The law, said he, should be amended so as to permit foreign money to come here, if it wants to, and no one he though, would object to that. Again one he though! would object to that. Again the act was really a nullity and inoperative because of a defect in the caption and first section. That must be corrected also "But," said be, "don't talk of repealing it. You'll never get that." And that is just what the men who voted for the law, all say about it. "We will amend but we will not repeal it."

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

Here Is a Page of It That Will Be Found

Interesting.

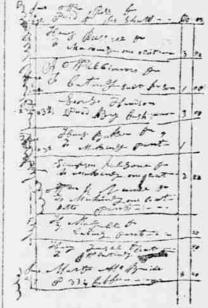
[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Aug. 25,-A thin, dingy old book, 8 by 12 inches in size, between the raw pasteboard covers of which are scarcely n hundred pages, all of a poor quality of parchment, yellow with age and covered with pen and ink scribbling, such is the original account book used by Andrew Johnson away back in 1834, when he was operating a tailor's shop, and before it was even dreamed that his name would be heard beyong the borders of his native state, much less in connection with so exaited a position as the presidency of the United States.

This old account book is one of the rarest relies extant of any of the old time presi-dents of our country. It cost its present owner, Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, \$550 in cash.

Andrew Johnson's autographs are much rarer today than those of George Washington or Benjamin Franklin, yet the ves of this o'd cash book contain many of his signatures which, if they were cut out and sold separately, would bring, at present prices, more than a thousand dallars in total. These facts are noted simply he cred in this generation.

Mr. Johnson was a man of very little schooling. He did not know how to write until taught by his wife. As a result the book in question shows it was kept by a novice indeed, so far as penmanship is concorned. But it also shows that the novice was very ambitious to improve his hand, and evidently spent much time in practicing on his own signature, together with the introduction of many bold flourishes n connection therawith.

One feature of the account book is that it does not contain a single dollar mark, its keeper having gone entirely by the ruling which provided a place for the figures representing dollars and another representing cents. The number of accounts on the page vary from three to ten, while each account contains from one to twelve items.



A PAGE OF THE BOOK. The book opens with the following ac count, being with one Sam Wigler, under date of Jan. 7, 1829:

To making one cont.....\$4 00 Ditto pants...... 1 5

Paid in wood......\$5 59 Numerous accounts in the book seem to have been squared by being "paid in wood." Is also appears that Andy had two or three different prices which he charged for making a cont. One was four dollars, another six dollars and a third was eight ollars. He charged \$1.50 for making a vest, and one of the entries reads, "For making half a vest, fifty cents." Owing to the various styles and prices that prevail today in connection with men's gar ments, a comparison is almost impossible; but it is safe to say that Andy good prices for his work on the tailoring bench, with the exception, perhaps, of when he cut a coat and charged only 87%

cents, and cut a pair of pants for twenty-

ive cents. Hits check-off mark was a

scrawl resembling a double figure 3, which

he placed never upon the account itself, but at one side of it. Mr. Johnson evidently had very few worthless accounts, since nearly every one is marked "paid." The book shows also that he held the patronage of a customer when once obtained. Men by the name of Patterson, Willis, Houston, Myers, Wilhaut, Henderson, Ewing and others are shown to have continued Andy as their tailor for more than four consecutive years. The last entry in the book is an account under date of Oct. 13, 1838, but it shows very little improvement as to handwriting. A fly leaf in the back of the book contains the following, written in Andrew hason's hand, with the exception of the

signatures Rec'd of Andrew Zohnson, in full, of a that was set against bim at a Battalian Court Martial that was hold at George Cook's, on the 2d of this instant, this? of June, 1831.

HENRY HENGAR, Jud Subscribtor the Weekly Gazerra

Quiet Practically Restored. Lorisville, Kr., Aug. 29.—The latest re-port from Georgetown shows that quiet is practically restored. In answer to a re-quest sent to Governor Buckner this mornng by County Judge Bates, 100 guns with ammunition were sent. A guard beened sufficient was equipped with these. with Counsel was held by the white people with the more respectable element of negroes. The latter deny that there had been any or-canized effort to burn the tewn, and made a

pledge to preserve peace. TWO IFS.

If you place your advertisements in a paper of large circulation, like THE GAZETTE, which is read by the people, who after all are the life of trade.

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY.

you will send to us for our rates, which are reasonable, and the same to everybody, we will prove to you that no journal in

GIVE BETTER RETUR

Have Something to Worry About Besides War.

HOW TO KEEP FROM STARVING.

The German Minister, at Last Recognizing the Necessity of Reducing the Duties on Grains, Get a Move

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.] Berlin, Aug. 29.—Orders have been issued by the government calling upon the agricultural district officials to report as to the condition and probable yield of wheat and rye. These reports are to be made and rye. These reports are to be made before September 8. The governments of the other German states have also been directed by the imperial authorities to expedite reports as to the condition and probable yield of the crops in their respective states. Judging from the altered tone of the members of the official circle the suspension of the import duties on grain is becoming recognized as a necessity. The ministers will not wait until November to submit the question to the reichstag but immediately upon the conclusion of the gathering and digesting of the statistics will diclare the duties suspended. In the meantime what measures are possible will meantime what measures are possible will be taken to lighten the hardships resulting from the dearness of rye. Market speculations are sternly discouraged. The prices of rye show a frac-tional diminution since Monday, when the quotation for September delivery was 240 marks per 1000 kilos. To-day the price was 250 marks. Reich's bank has been authorized to make advances up to two-thirds of tha no of the grain placed in the depots, c importers made every exertion to sup-the depots until yesterday, when Rus-n prohibition came into force. The entier railways did a great carrying trade. e mixing of rye with wheat has already been largely resorted to, and nothing out this mixture is now used for making bread for the army. No precautions are now taken to arrest the popular agitation for the

suspension of the grain duties.

To-morrow public meetings will be held here, in Hamburg and other populous centhat the reader may gain some idea as to tors. At these meetings the Progressists the intrinsic value of the book as considmorials to the government expressing the great necessity of taking immediate action looking to the reduction or suspension of

The Berlin grain exchange is awaiting carerly the proceedings of the international grain market, which opens in Vienna on Monday.

Turkish Intervention.

The revival of the war seare is not reechoed in official quarters here. The war office is ready to face surprises from any side. Acting in the interests of peace Chanceller Von Caprivi and Count Kalmony, Austro-Hungarian prime minister, have joined in asking the Turkish government to intervene between Servia and Bulgaria. Advices received from Constantinople to-night are to the effect that the Porte has sent a note to Servia in regard to the massing by that country of troops on the Bulgarian frontier, ostensibly for maneurers. The Porte calls over the maneuvers. The Porte calls upon the Servian government to hold its maneuvers in the interior and not on the border line of Bulgaria. The intervention of Turkey in this matter is based upon her rights as suzeran to protect Bulgaria. Prince Bismarck's first appearance in ciety since his illness was at a dinner wen by William Walter Phelps, United

States minister at Hamburg, last night.

World's Fair. Messrs, Handy, Peck and Butler, three of the foreign members of the Chicago Co-lumbian exposition, who have been visiting ramous exposition, who have been visiting various reral localities, will shortly arrive in Brussels. They have described their reception by M. De Giers, Russian prime minister, as being of the most cordial nature. M. Vishlogradsky, minister of finance, promised that he would at an early date, appoint an imperial commission to attend to all matters pertaining to the proper representation of Russian art,

industry and manufactures. The position of Balmaceda's new war-ship Presidente Pinto, which is now at Kiel, is a matter of discussion, among naval officers, owing to the different circumstances which new attach to her stituted government at Santiago de Chili.

## OVER FIFTY THOUSAND.

That's the Amount of Ex-Cashler Tilmun's Shortage So Far Unearthed-His Methods of Operation.

LOUISVILLE, Kr., Aug. 29 .- To the \$57,000 shortage in Cashier Tillman's accounts with the defunct Fall City bank is to be \$15,000 in bonds, a trust put in his hunds widow and daug Alexander, who as cashier. Secretary daughter who prece B. Tillman as cashier. Secretary Sanders of the Mechanics' Trust company says that he does not know that Tillman got all the missing \$37.000, but he certainly got a large share of it; "If I had been Tillman," said Sanders, "I should have been in Canada long neo."

man resigned as sinking fund commissioner Monday, but he absolutely refused to free, as his friends advised. As it was, only yesterday that the prospective disgrace to his family from his going to the penitentiary was suc-cessfully used to induce him to go. Then he said he had no money, and a purse was

made up for him. Au examination of the broken bank's books shows much confusion. The savings deposit ledger has been lost several years. The assignee the Mechanics trust company, bought up ose saving deposits at par, and will be the loser if Tillman's bond cannot be made to cover his pilfering. His bond cousists of his brother-in-law, Charles H. Pettiti, for \$55,000, and the Guarantee company of New York. One of Tillman's methods was to take money and to charge it to some good customer as an overdraft. A number of heavy drafts shown in bank books are d to be of this character. It is supposed he lost money in speculations.

## FREIGHTS COLLIDE

On the St. Louis and 'Frisco-Both Demolished-Four Men Killed Outright. Several Hurt

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29 - Near Brush creek, on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad this morning two freight trains going at full speed collided, killing four men and demolishing both trains.

Those killed were: George Huston, engineer; C. C. Bridewell, engineer; Harry M. Johnston, fireman;

Abram Noble, aged twenty-three. Two brakemen, whose names could not be learned were also injured but it is thought. learned, were also injured, but it is though not fatally. The men killed were all residents of Springfield and leave families. Passenger trains were delayed until a late nour to-night on account of the wreck. The cause of the accident is not known.

Hon. R. C. McConnell at Rest. Correspondence of the Cazette.

ALEDO, PARKER COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 25 east-bound passenger train bore tillage this morning the remains of Hon. R. C. McConnell. The corose was in charge of the Knights of Pythias. Conveyances were at the depo-to bear the vast throng of mourners to the family cemetery, four miles south of town, where the solemn and impressive burial rite was performed by the order, assisted by Rev. Dr. Mackey.

This was the childhood home of the deceased, and his acts had endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him. In his death Purker county less one of her death Parker county loses one of her worthlest citizens and most faithful county attorneys. Those who knew him best loved

#### Suit for \$20,000

Special to the Gazette. Houston, Tex., Aug. 29.—Some time ago Robert Moses, a clerk employed by the Texas and New Orleans railroad, in passing through a freight car struck his head against a scantling nailed across the car and was badly hurt. He brings suit in the district court for \$20,000 damages, alleging

### DEEP WATER A FACT.

THE 'TOPEKA CONVENTION. BRAZOS AT TOPEKA.

What Has Been Accomplished Since Then Brazos the Only Bar That Has Been Removed-Brazos a Deep Water Port.

San Antonio Light.

It was remarked two years ago at the

Topeka deepwater convention by one of the great railway constructors of Texas, "It is of little importance to me where you get deep water. Only get it, and I will build to it as soon as you can get the water." This statement covered the whole ground. It voiced the sentiment of the great trans-Mississippi region. Deep water on the gulf coast of Texas was the one thing sought. When found there would be not translated to the control of the sentiment of the great transtrouble about making railway connections with that point. Deep water in the shortest time and for the least money was the key-note that was sounded in that convention. The where and the how and by what agency secured were of secondary importance. Sabine Pass, Galveston and Aransas Pass were all pressing their claims before that convention, and a demand was made for the concentration of efforts and governnor the concentration of efforts and govern-ment appropriations at one point, in or-der that work might be pushed to as speedy a conclusion as possible, and the great Northwest saved the long haul to the seaboard. Not upon the floor of that convention, but quietly at his rooms in the lotel, one of the incorporators of the Bruzos river channel and dock company was showing plans for the proposed improvement of the mouth of the Brazos; a work declared impracticable by the United States government engineers, and abandoned by the government upon their recommendation. their recommendation. Galveston was in dorsed as the point at which the appropria-tions of the government should be concentrated, and the convention united in urging a congressional appropriation of at least, \$5.000,500 for the work. Armsas Pass asked for and secured the indorsement of the convention for the privilege of improvement by private capital. Both recommendations were adopted by congress. Galveston secured a deep water harber appro-priation of \$6,200,000. Aransas Pass was permitted to go to work un-tranmaled by the government engineers. Sabine Pass was loft to the reg-ular appropriation of government supple-mental by the local funds raised by inter-sected lumbarment, who descend ested lumbermen, who desired a more rapid prosecution of the work than the government appropriations made possible. The mouth of the Braros was not so much as thought of. This was the condition of things at the close of the Topeka conven-

Two years have passed Culveston har has practically no greater depth of water on it than it had then, but the channel has narrowed and the bar has gone scaward. Dredging operations have ceased at the Sabine, and the water on the bar there has shallowed two feet. Nothing has been done at Aransas Pass, and its future is uncer-tain. What has been done at the MOUTH OF THE EN IZOS

now being capped with solid stone and con-crete, and this work completed there is every reason to conclude that the jettles will stand the encroachments of sea and will state the encrow-ments of sea and the assaults of storms for generations to come. The infilteration of the river mid as fast as the mattresses were laid has prevented the work of the toredo and the timber has not suffered from the ravages of this enemy to all gulf coast constructions. The crest of the bar is scarcely a ship length across, and the channel inside quickly deepens to twenty feet. The present depth of water on the bar at low tide is given by the engineers upon the work at about seventeen feet, but no sound-ings taken by outside parties during the past ten days, and there have been a score of them, report less than 18 feet and in some instances 20 feet. The latter depth was reported by Galveston parties, who cannot be accused of undue partiality to this location. The depth of channel deep-ens from the bar until just within the old mouth of the river, where a depth of 47 feet is found. It is confidently ex-pected that the depth of water on the bar will be increased to 20 feet by the close of this year, and once over the bar vessels drawing that depth of water can sail or steam up the river for sev-eral miles and safely make their docks at four miles up the Velasco. Velasco, four miles up the river, where all overflow by coast storms is im-

possible.

When work was commenced on these jetties there was five feet of water on the bar. To-day a steamer drawing eighteen feet can come over the bar and make her landing at Velasco without the least detention. Passing up the river one sees huge piles of broken stone for concrete work piled up at intervals along the bank. These stones were discharged from vessels drawing over sixteen feet of water, the depth of channel inshore permitting the discharge of cargo as readily as though lying alongside of dock. All the river needs is the construction of docks anywhere for six miles up stream to acntmodate such a commerce as Texas has

never dreamed of There is no more question of the facts stated above concerning doep water opera-tions here than of any other demonstrated fact. Day after day the Light representative, who has visited this point for the sole purpose of ascertaining the actual con-dition of things, has passed up and down the river, made soundings himself and conversed with scores of others who have made them, seen the vessels coming and going both steam and sailing confiand going, both steam and sailing craft, and he speaks that he does know and testi-fies that he has seen. Since the pushing seaward of the jettles was discontinued the bar has not advanced seaward an atom, and from twenty feet inside to twenty feet outside is so short a distance, and the crest of the bar is so certainly wearing away, that under present conditions there is not a rea-sonable doubt that there will be twenty feet of water on the bar by the close of the rear. Should a sudden rise occur in the iver and a current of seven miles set brough the jetties, as it has done on more than one occasion, the depth of twenty fact might be realized in almost as many hours. To the question—Is there deep water now at the mouth of the Brazos! The an-

wer is: There are now seventeen feet of water on the ber at low tide; a reasonable ertainty of twenty feet in less than six nonths by the natural action of the current; and a possibility of twenty feet at any ime there is a great rise in the river. As the present increase from five to see nates feet has been secured without dresty of, there never having been a dredge or he work, it is reasonable to conclude that

he present depth will be maintained and he greater depth reached in the same man-er, viz., by the natural action of the river and not from an understanding currents. - (En.

A SUB-TREASURY TRICK.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE IMPRAC-TICABILITY OF

The Sub-Treasury Scheme-Proof that the Sub-Treasury Leaders Are Only Office Seekers-A Prophecy.

AZLE, TARRANT COUNTY, TEX. Aug. 28. To the Editor of the Gazette. I desire to call attention to some of the appracticable features of the sub-treasury

The first noticeshie feeture under this head is the cost of handling the produce un-der this proposed scheme. There are about 2000 counties in the United States granted that this bill (H. R. 7162 would reach 2000 counties. warehouse it would require one manager, about two weighers, and five draymen, making eight to each sub-treasury or 10,000 in all. A very nice little army of new office-holders. The man-ager is to receive \$1500 per annum; the weighers say \$1800, and the draymen \$2000. making \$5500 for new office-holders to each courty, or \$10,000,000 in all, paid out of the farmers' products in the United States. Still there are some other items that must not be forgotten, that is, insurance, storing, holding, shipping and interest. [Sec. 9,

H. R. 7162.] Section 5 of this bill provides that the interest on the money advanced must be at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. The products of cotton, corn, wheat, eats and tobacco amount to about \$1,000,000,000 per annum. Now 80 per cent or four-fifths of this amount is \$1,280,000,000, the amount advanced. As stated above, the farmers are required to pay 1 per cent per annual on the amount advanced, or about \$12.800.

000. It will also require several hands and machinery to keep corn, wheat and oals in any kind of a salable condition. any kind of a saiable condition.

The farming class is justly kicking every day at taxation and a high rate of interest, yet these "sub-treasury bosses" are trying to stuff some more of the extravagance down their throats, instead of working to oust the unjust Republican burdens that have been heaped upon all laboring classes

in nearly every congress since and during the late rebellion. Where is this \$50,000,000 proposed to be appropriated to build sub-treasury ware-houses to come from? I answer, from the pockets of those who have produce for sale. Every person knows that the expenses on the features on which I have made figures, would be much greater. If any person will deliberately consider the expenses of this newly batched scheme by will see the first newly hatched scheme, he will see the to llef part" of this plan is to "relieve" the farmers of all they have, not even leaving them enough to buy as sacred thing as a Bible, as essential a thing as a meal's victuals, and as important a thing as a shroud in which to place himself in his

final resting place.

If these office-seeking, third party, sub-treasuryites will take a good feed of corn shucks and wheat straw and then be curried and rubbed down, then spend a few days with the farmers and listen to some good common sense talk, they will learn that the weevlis, the rats, the damp weather, and many other troubles, destroy corn, wheat and outs when it is stored away, and, of course, this lowers the future price of these products, Every farmer knows that cotton raised in 1890 will not bring as much to-day as cotton that is now being picked, hence the longer cotton is kept the lower the price gets. There are three important features about the sale of farm produce. 1. The farmers who raise and put the produce on the market. 2. The angulators or those who has the medical speculators, or those who buy the produc from the farmers and sell it to the manufactories. 3. The manufacturers who buy the produce from the speculators.

This sub-treasury warehouse scheme proposes to but the government in stand of the speculators, or between the speculator and the manufacturers. Suppose it takes the place of the former. Every person who is interested in the foancial welfare of all classes alike, ask yourself this question: Is there anything in this scheme to prevent the manufacturers from forming a ring against the gov-

ernment? I answer no! Everybody is aware that there is nearly cotton enough on hand at all times to run ducing them to a greater bondage than Ireland ever held her people under.

New you who advocate the sub-treasury

phas suspend your projectice and think over This new scheme proposes to have the farmers mortgage their crops after they are ready for the market to the government

for 80 per cent of their market value Why not give them 100 per cent on the Who doubts but that the depressed condition of the farming cless to-day is wholly caused by the farmers' failure to receive 100 per cent on the dollar for what he has to sell, compared to the price he is com-pelled to pay for what he must buy? Every sub-treasury advocate should be compelled to answer this before he is al-lowed to make any further argument.

If you admit that it is best for the farmers

to not mortgage their crops, don't ad-vocate such. If you agree that the farmers should have full value for their crops don't advocate that they can do on 80 per cent of their crops. If you don't favor billion-dollar congresses, don't advocate a plan that will bring about such a thing. If you don't favor the un-necessary multiplicity of office-holders, don't support a scheme that will do such. Remember that the churches, the most sacred things with which man-kind should deal, make mistakes, yet this is no proof that the churches are So if any member of, So if any member of, or Democratic party should make mistake it is no reason it is "rotten" or that politics is "rotten" If you agree that there were good times during Jefferson's or Jackson's aomiduring Jefferson's or Jackson's noministra-tion, or during the decade of 1850 to 1860, and would prefer the financial poli-cies of those times to the pres-ent, don't advecate the warehouse subtreasury plan because no such scheme was known during those times. Whatever will solve a financial problem one time will do
the same thing again, so if you can
find a date when, in your opinion, the financial policies were
better than they are to-day, advocate
those policies and not the sub-treasury warehouse scheme, that is if you prefer t

travel known roads to unknown roads

If any advocate of the sub-tressury plan
will agree that he would be willing to emwho has made a failure in all his financial business who has made a failure in all his financial undertakings, then I will agree that a special sub-treasury should be made for him Look at the record of those who propose this scheme and give it such a boost. I flect one moment over "sub-treasury No. at Dallas, Tex. Just think, broken-dox at Dallas, Tex. Just think, broken-down bankers and preachers for the leaders of a policy that is proposed to change the fluar cial system from anything that it has ever been from Columbus to this date. Are those who have falled in the most noble calling in the gift of the Supreme Being to be taken as authors on the financial systems of this government? Are those who have failed in every particular in the financiering of one man's (their own) affairs to be taken for financiers for 63,000,000 people? Then if not, bid this sub-treasury scheme

a "parting adjeu" for such persons are at the head of this scheme. The sub-treasury fellows have fallen upon a very nice scheme (in their own imagina-tion) to defeat the opposition: that is to let us make our argument against the from our reading of one of the bills luced into congress, then they will read the Ocala or St. Louis demand and declare that is, and not any particular bill, is the de-mund of the Farmer's Alliance, and then af-firm that the opposition is from ignorance

between the Ocala demand, the St. Louis demand and the bills introduced into con-gress, and probably a considerable number of people have never noticed the difference of people have never noticed the difference of not material—yet Mr. Macune was present at the adoption of these demands, and he claimed publicly at Waco in last April to have framed the bill in congress (bill H. R., 7162, has Mr. Macune's explanation connected with it in a namphile sent out over the sent that it is a

came's explanation connected with it is a pamphlet sent out ever the country) according to the Farmers' Alliance demand, and we all know that Mr. Macane knows more about what is intended in this scheme than any other man who advocates it, hence I claim it not out of order to discuss the theory from the stand of the bill. Also a bill is more definite than a mere demand. What does this mean?

"DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 10, 1891. orge T. Murray, Azle, Tex.

Dear Sin-Yours of the 6th instant to Harry Tracy challenging him to debate with you has been handed me for reply. Permit me to say that we are able to supoly speakers only in joint debate with men who hold state or national official positions. Very respectfully. MILTON PARK, Mgr. State Alliance Bureau of Lect.

[Note.—This letter is in my possession.] It means that these fellows who have een going about preaching sub-treasuryism were doing it to get office. I make this prophecy, viz: That all of these fellows who are loafing about over the state making their sub-treasury deciamations, will be candidates for congress, and the lesser lights (!) will be grabbing at the latch to get into the legislature when

the campaign opens next spring.

I have stated several times that thes sub-treasury educators (1) were only seek-ing office, and it has been claimed by Democratic papers from the Atlantic to the Pa-cific oceans that these "great reform sub-treasurates" were only office-seekers. Now, if the above letter don't confirm it, what does it do! GEO. T. MURRAY.

### LATEST WAR NEWS.

Result of Two Conflicts Wired to Congressional Euroys at Washington-Balmaceda's Defeat Complete.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- At a late hour to-night congressional envoys in this city received the following dispatch:

Dom Pedro Montt, Washington, Aug. 24. Dom Pedro Montt, Washington.

According to an official dispatch from Commander Montt of the congressional naval forces in the battle of Concon the enemy lost 1500 men, and an equal number of prisoners were capture 1; 2000 rifles were taken and a number of field pieces. Our loss was 508, and among the killed were five officers.

ive officers.

In the battle of Placilla the defeat of Balmacoda was complete. His two generals, Barbosa and Alzerrica, were killed and many other objects. Vicuna, prosident-clect, has escaped on board a foreign war vessel. The whereabouts of Baimaceda are units over

ere unknowa. (Signed) ERREZURIZ.
The battle of Concon, the envoys say. The hattle of Concon, the enveys say, was fought on the first day the insurent army handed in the vicinity of Valparaiso. The battle of Placilla was fought yesterday. The state department has not received any information to-day relative to the war in Chill from its representatives in that country. The non-receipt of news from Minister Egin at Santiags is believed to be due to the fact that either believed to be due to the fact that either the city was cut off from communication with Valporaise, or else there is consorship over dispatches sent from there.

### GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

One Thousand Families Preparing to Set Sail-Only the First Installment of An Immense Colony.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.-The Post-Disanich this evening says: The scheme to es-anish colonies of German immigrants in be Southern states, which is backed by a German syndicate, and which was outlined some time ago, is about to be realized. The syndicate, which is made up of several bankers, one or two members of the reichstag and at rime minister, as being of the most ordial nature. M. Vishlogradsky, minister of finance, promised that he would at nearly date, appoint an imperial commission to attend to all matters pertaining to he proper representation of Russian art, ndustry and manufactures.

The fall of President Balmaceda of Chilist received with general satisfaction here.

MOUTH OF THE BULDON.

Two fettles, 500 feet apart, have been constructed to the creet of the bar, one mile from the old mouth of the river, term invaling in twenty-two feet of water. These jettles are substantial constructions of brush mattresses, weighted with clay and shell and secured by triple rows of heavy piling. Having settled beyond all reasonable probability of farther subsidence, they are the lands which the road has for sale. The secretary of the syndicate writes that the of farmers, consisting of 1000 families, will be ready to sail in a short

NEW MEXICAN TARIFF.

An Eye-Opener to Merchants on Both Sides the River.

Special to the Gazette. EAGLE PASS, MAYERICK COUNTY, TEX., Aug. 29.—A reliable telegram from the City of Mexico to-day conveys the information which will be startling to many merchants on both sides the river, that the new Mexico. fexican tariff law which goes into effect on the first of November will increase the in-troduction duty on goods imported into the Zona Libre from 3 to 10 per cent. This large increase, coupled with the heavy municipal and state taxes imposed in Fiedras Negars, largely nullifies the advantages of the free zone, and one surewed merchant expresses the opinion that by thus increasing the zone duties by installments the free zone itself will be gradually abolished within the next two years. It is also pretty certain that under the new law he present heavy duties on wagons and ries imported into Mexico

Proctor's Successor. Special to the Gazette. Washington, Aug. 29.—The report that Gen. William Wells of Burlington, Vt., is to be made the successor of Secretary of War Proctor, occasioned much talk in Washington. Nothing is known about the matter here. The appointment, however, would occasion no surmities. Gen. Wells. would occasion no surprise. Gen. Wells, dthough unknown to politicians, is no more obscure when considered in connection with a cabinet office than was Gen. Noble or William H. Miller at the beginning of the administration. The opinion here is that some Eastern man will be chosen, and if Proctor and Edmands are unying Gon. Walls for the place his observed. urging Gon. Wells for the place his chanought to be excellent. In the opinion of nany, however, either Governor Chency f New Hampshire or Gen. Veazey of Vernont is much more likely to receive the

The Ecuador Treaties.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The state de-partment has received official notice from the government of Ecuador of its intention to terminate the treaty of friendship erce and navigation conditided with nited States on June 13, 1839, the treaty of naturalization concluded May 1882. In each treaty, however there is a provision that it shal remain in force a year after the reception of notice to terminate, and consequently they have each a year yet to run. The rea-son given by Ecuador for this action is her desire to conclude a new treaty more in desire to conclude a new treaty more in conformity with those which she has recently made with other powers.

Judge Lynch Itching for Him LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 29.-Charles Multigan, the negro who murdered Isaac Frauenthal near Conway, Ark, Thursday night, was captured this morning and placed in the Conway jail. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity and the prisoner may be lynched before morning.

Killed White Fleeing.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 29,-At Hazle ser, Als., yesterday afternoon Censtable erten was serving a peace warrant on Stillman, when the culprit ran, and bert Wisk, at the request of Overton,

A METEOROLOGICAL QUESTION

Why Thunder Is Slower Than Lightning How to Calculate Their Distance,

The question is sometimes asked, and it is of special interest just at this season; thunderstorms, "What is the reason that the thunder which follows the quick dash of lightning is not also quick? uing is a small part of a second, the than der sometimes half a minute long. thing is very clearly explained with the aid of the cut here reproduced from the a try Gentleman.



THENDER AND LIGHTNING. The flash is instantaneous, and the Hg ha

comes from it to the eye in less than the thousandth part of a second, but a travels more slowly, or only a mile and a balf seconds. We hear the from the nearest part of the the then from the part more discourt and which requires time. If the discourt miles long there would be nearly a quarter of a minute between the avarous and the more remote, and the thin would continue all this time. The part the flash represented at a, only a ma will be heard in less than thre seconds. b, two miles off, nine seconds w. quired to bring the sound, at a miles away thirteen seconds will between the flash and the tounder little practice in counting the second tween the lightning of an approstorm and the thunder following the flashes, the distance of storms may be known with some accuracy.

A New Death Dealing Device. London industries tells of a one

shell invented and perfected by acfishnon which seems equally a navai, field or siege guns, and i a slight alteration of the and firing mechanism of ordina This prenuntic shell would a pearly the ment of being both simple in construction and efficient in action. It is carried in the ordinary tumbril of a field puce, and is perfectly safe, as it is simply a strong me-talic cartrage containing the impelling charge of compressed air or gas at the read of the chamber containing the explosive, When required to be used it is inserted in the breech of a gan in the usual manner, as in a quick firing gan, when a sing turn of a lever instantaneously releases ! air or gas and the shell or projectile, while contains in the forward chamber a charge of dynamite or other high explosive, is sent with deadly effect in the required di rection. In this operation no smooth made, there is practically no noise and the gun works perfectly cool and cleng. With this it is supposed that vessels will be a be to fight practically without noise and no golutely without smoke or heating of the gun barrels while showering deadly missiles against the torpedo boat flotilla.

According to The Industrial World, Professor Lewes' investigations of the effect apon iron of the various preservative substances applied to its surface have had also to the conclusion that protectives of the class of tar and its derivatives, such as pitch, black varnish, asphalt and mineral waxes, are among the best. This, however, is conditioned upon the removal of the small quantities of acid and ammonia salts which frequently occur in tar and tar prod ucts. If, in addition to this, the class of substances mentioned is anniwarm from the bituminous and asphaltic substances form on the surface of iron an enamel which is not, like other coatings, microscopically porous, and therefore pervious to water. Spirit or naplitha varnishes are condemned by Professor Lowes; varnishes to which a body has been given by some pigment, generally a metallic oxide, are preferable to the last class if the solvent used is not too rapid in its evaporation, and if care has been taken to select substances which do not themselves act injuriously upon tron or upon the gums or resins that are to bind them to

Dentition in Cata. ft has been a question with me, whether

gether.

it is an established fact, that cate lose to six canine teeth in the infancy, writes a correspondent of Popular Science News, Four kittens that were raised in the house, during the space of four or five years, lost their canine teeth at the age of three to four months, the second touth often apdropped out. Sometimes the cat had lost one of the canine teeth for some time before the appearance of the second touth, Two of our finest cats, now 6 years old, have lost from one to three canine teetla. These teeth were the second ones, and this makes me presume that cats may suffer from toothache. Some old cats still have all their teeth. In regard to the second dentition, I have asked friends if they had noticed the loss of the first teeth, and that had, but of capine only. I never saw any thing of this mentioned in natural histories, and am curious to know whether the fact has been stated, also whether dogs have a second dentition.

Manufacturing Phosphorus by Electricity. In a new process for the manufacture of phosphorus by electricity used by the phosphorus company, near Wolverhampton, England, says the London Engineer, the raw material and coke are all fed into a specially designed furnace, reduced to vapor by electric heat, and the vapor condensed into marketable phosphorus, tha elaborate chemical material hitherto needed in dealing with the raw materials before putting them into the furnace thus being dispensed with. The estimated consumption of phosphorus throughout the world is only 2,000 tons per year, used chiefly for match making. plated at Wednesfield, which will ultimately, it is anticipated, lead to the company being able to make half this quantity at

that place.

A Development in Flowerpots. Flowerpots made of paper have been tried and are very favorably reported on. Their light weight and nonliability to breakage mark them as peculiarly suitable for transport purposes, and a severe test proved their ability to withstand the necessarvidamo.

Harmony in the Dallas Conneil Chamber

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 29.-To-night's meet ing of the city council was a very harmout-ous one. A large portion of the evening was spent in discussing the water question, but the matter was deferred without action. Expenses were curtailed in various depart ments of the city by dispensing with part of the help. Ordinances fixing the rate of taxation for the coming year were adopted. The taxation will be 12 per cart.